

## FOR

10. In comparative respect.  
For talks with Indian elephants he strove,  
And Jove's own thunder from his mouth he drove. *Dryden*.
11. In proportion to.  
As he could see clear, *for* those times, through super-  
stition; so he would be blinded, now and then, by human  
policy. *Bacon's Henry VII.*  
Your understandings are not bright enough for the exercise  
of the highest acts of reason. *Tillotson, Sermon 4.*
12. With appropriation to.  
Shadow will serve *for* Summer: prick him; *for* we have a  
number of shadows to fill up the muster-book. *Shakef. H. IV.*
13. After O an expression of desire.  
O *for* a muse of fire, that would ascend  
The brightest heaven of invention! *Shak. H. V. Prel. que.*
14. In account of; in solution of.  
Thus much *for* the beginning and progress of the deluge.  
*Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*
15. Inducing to as a motive.  
There is a natural, immutable, and eternal reason *for* that  
which we call virtue, and against that which we call vice. *Till.*
16. In expectation of.  
He must be back again by one and twenty, to marry and  
propagate: the father cannot stay any longer *for* the portion,  
nor the mother *for* a new set of babies to play with. *Locke.*
17. Noting power or possibility.  
*For* a holy person to be humble, *for* one whom all men  
esteem a saint, to fear lest himself become a devil, is as hard  
as *for* a prince to submit himself to be guided by tutors. *Taylor.*
18. Noting dependence.  
The colours of outward objects, brought into a darkened  
room, depend *for* their visibility upon the dimness of the light  
they are beheld by. *Boyle on Colours.*
19. In prevention of; for fear of.  
Corn being had down, any way ye allow,  
Should wither as needeth *for* burning in mow. *Tuff. Husb.*  
And, *for* the time shall not seem tedious,  
I'll tell thee what befel me on a day.  
In this self place. *Shakespeare's Henry VI. p. iii.*  
There must be no alleys with hedges at the either end, *for*  
letting your prospect upon this fair hedge from the green; nor  
at the farther end, *for* letting your prospect from the hedge  
through the arches upon the heath. *Bacon, Essay 47.*
20. In remedy of.  
Sometimes hot, sometimes cold things are good *for* the  
toothach. *Garretson.*
21. In exchange for.  
He made considerable progress in the study of the law, be-  
fore he quitted that profession *for* this of poetry. *Dryden.*
22. In the place of; instead of.  
To make him copious is to alter his character; and to  
translate him line *for* line, is impossible. *Dryden.*  
We take a falling meteor *for* a star. *Cowley.*
23. In supply of; to serve in the place of.  
Most of our ingenious young men take up some cried-up  
English poet *for* their model, adore him, and imitate him, as  
they think, without knowing wherein he is defective. *Dryden.*
24. Through a certain duration.  
Some please *for* once, some will *for* ever please. *Reston.*  
Those who sleep without dreaming, can never be convinced  
that their thoughts are *for* four hours busy, without their  
knowing it. *Locke.*  
The administration of this bank is *for* life, and partly in the  
hands of the chief citizens. *Addison's Remarks on Italy.*  
Since, hir'd *for* life, thy servile muse must sing  
Successive conquests, and a glorious king;  
And bring him laurels, whatso'er they cost. *Prior.*  
The youth transported, asks without delay  
To guide the sun's bright chariot *for* a day. *Garth's Ovid.*
25. In search of; in quest of.  
Some of the philosophers have run so far back *for* argu-  
ments of comfort against pain, as to doubt whether there were  
any such thing; and yet, *for* all that, when any great evil has  
been upon them, they would cry out as loud as other men.  
*Tillotson, Sermon 5.*
26. According to.  
Chymists have not been able, *for* aught is vulgarly known,  
by fire alone to separate true sulphur from antimony. *Boyle.*
27. Noting a state of fitness or readiness.  
Nay, if you be an undertaker, I am *for* you. *Shakespeare.*  
If he be brave, he's ready *for* the stroke. *Dryden.*
28. In hope of; for the sake of; noting the final cause.  
How quickly nature  
Falls to revolt, when gold becomes her object!  
*For* this the foolish, over-careful fathers,  
Have broke their sleeps with thoughts, their brains with care,  
Their bones with industry: *for* this, engross'd  
The canker'd heaps of strong achieved gold:  
*For* this they have been thoughtful to invest  
Their sons with arts and martial exercises. *Shakef. H. IV.*  
The kingdom of God was first rent by ill counsel; upon

## FOR

- which counsel there are set, *for* our instruction, two marks.  
*Bacon.*
- For* he writes not *for* money, not *for* praise,  
Nor to be call'd a wit, nor to wear bays. *Denham.*  
There we shall see, a fight worthy dying *for*, that blessed  
Saviour, who so highly deserves of us. *Boyle.*  
He is not disposed to be a fool, and to be miserable *for*  
company. *Tillotson, Sermon 1.*
- Even death's become to me no dreadful name;  
In fighting fields, where our acquaintance grew,  
I saw him, and contemn'd him first *for* you. *Dryd. Aureng.*  
*For* this, 'tis needful to prevent her art,  
And fire with love the proud Phœnician's heart. *Dryd. Virg.*  
Some pray *for* riches; riches they obtain;  
But watch'd by robbers, *for* their wealth are slain. *Dryden.*  
Let them, who truly would appear my friends,  
Employ their words like mine *for* noble ends. *Dryd. Aureng.*  
Scholars are frugal of their words, and not willing to let  
any go *for* ornament, if they will not serve *for* use. *Fulton.*
29. Of tendency to; towards.  
It were more *for* his honour to raise his siege, than to spend  
so many good men in the winning of it by force. *Kneller.*  
The kettle to the top was hoist;  
But with the upside down, to show  
Its inclination *for* below. *Swift.*
30. In favour of; on the part of; on the side of.  
Ye suppose the laws *for* which ye strive are found in Scrip-  
ture; but those not against which we strive. *Hooker, Preface.*  
It becomes me not to draw my pen in the defence of a bad  
cause, when I have so often drawn it *for* a good one. *Dryden.*  
Jove was *for* Venus; but he fear'd his wife. *Dryden.*  
He *for* the world was made, not us alone. *Cowley.*  
They must be void of all zeal *for* God's honour, who do  
not with sighs and tears intercede with him. *Smalridge's Sermon.*  
Aristotle is *for* poetical justice. *Dennis.*  
They are all *for* rank and foul feeding. *Pelton.*
31. Noting accommodation or adaptation.  
Fortune, if there be such a thing as she,  
Spies that I bear so well her tyranny,  
That she thinks nothing else to fit *for* me. *Dennis.*  
A few rules of logic are thought sufficient, in this case, *for*  
those who pretend to the highest improvement. *Locke.*  
It is *for* wicked men to dread God; but a virtuous man  
may have undisturbed thoughts, even of the justice of God.  
*Tillotson, Sermon 4.*  
His country has good havens, both *for* the Adriatic and  
Mediterranean. *Addison's Remarks on Italy.*  
Persia is commodiously situated *for* trade both by sea and  
land. *Arbutnot on Clans.*
32. With intention of.  
And by that justice hast remov'd the cause  
Of those rude tempests, which, *for* rapine sent  
Too oft, alas, involv'd the innocent. *Waller.*  
Here huntmen with delight may read  
How to chuse dogs *for* scent or speed. *Waller.*  
God hath made some things *for* as long a duration as they  
are capable of. *Tillotson, Sermon 1.*  
*For* this, from Trivia's temple and her wood,  
Are courtesers driv'n, who shed their matters blood. *Dryden.*  
Such examples should be set before them, as patterns *for*  
their daily imitation. *Locke.*  
The next question usually is, what is it *for*? *Locke.*  
Achilles is *for* revenging himself upon Agamemnon, by  
means of Hector. *Pope's View of Epick Poem.*
33. Becoming; belonging to.  
It were not *for* your quiet, nor your good,  
Nor *for* my manhood, honesty, and wisdom,  
To let you know my thoughts. *Shakespeare's Othello.*  
Th' offers he doth make,  
Were not *for* him to give, nor them to take. *Daniel.*  
Jests *for* Dutchmen and English boys. *Cowley.*  
Is it *for* you to ravage seas and land,  
Unauthorized by my supreme command! *Dryd. Virg. Æn.*  
His fire already signs him *for* the skies,  
And marks the seat amidst the deities. *Dryden's Æn.*  
It is a reasonable account *for* any man to give, why he does  
not live as the greatest part of the world do, that he has no  
mind to die as they do, and perish with them. *Tillotson.*
34. Notwithstanding.  
This, *for* any thing we know to the contrary, might be the  
self-same form which Philo Judeus expresseth. *Hooker, b. v.*  
God's desertion shall, *for* ought he knows the next  
minute, supervene. *Deay of Pity.*  
Probability supposes that a thing may, or may not be *for*,  
*for* any thing that yet is certainly determined on either side.  
*South's Sermon.*  
*For* any thing that legally appears to the contrary, it may  
be a contrivance to fright us. *Swift's Drapier's Letters.*  
If such vast masses of matter had been situated nearer to the  
sun, or to each other, as they might as easily have been, *for*  
any mechanical or fortuitous agent, they must necessarily have  
caused a considerable disorder in the whole system. *Bentley.*

## FOR

35. *For* all. Notwithstanding.  
Neither doubt you, because I wear a woman's apparel, I  
will be the more womanish; since I assure you, *for* all my  
apparel, there is nothing I desire more than fully to prove  
myself a man in this enterprize. *Sidney.*  
*For* all the carefulness of the Christians the English bulwark  
was undermined by the enemy, and upon the fourth of Sep-  
tember part thereof was blown up. *Kneller's History.*  
But as Noah's pigeon, which return'd no more,  
Did shew the footing found *for* all the flood. *Davies.*  
They resolute, *for* all this, do proceed  
Unto that judgment. *Daniel.*  
*For* all his exact plot, down was he cast from all his great-  
ness, and forced to end his days in a mean condition. *South.*  
If we apprehend the greatest things in the world of the  
emperor of China or Japan, we are well enough contented,  
*for* all that, to let them govern at home. *Stillingfleet.*  
I thought that very ingenious person has anticipated part  
of what I should say, yet you will, *for* all that, expect that I  
should give you a fuller account. *Boyle on Colours.*  
She might have pass'd over all such petty business; but the  
raising of my rabble is not to be mumbled up in silence, *for*  
all her perfections. *Dryden's Don Sebastian.*
36. To the use of; to be used in.  
The oak *for* nothing ill,  
The osier good *for* twigs, the poplar *for* the mill. *Spenser.*
37. In consequence of.  
*For* love they force through thickets of the wood,  
They climb the steepy hills and stem the flood. *Dryden.*
38. In recompense of.  
Now, *for* so many glorious actions done,  
*For* peace at home, and *for* the publick wealth,  
I mean to crown a bowl *for* Cæsar's health;  
Besides, in gratitude *for* such high matters,  
Know I have vow'd two hundred gladiators. *Dryden's Pers.*  
First the wily wizard must be caught;  
*For* unconstrain'd, he nothing tells *for* naught. *Dryd. Virg.*
39. In proportion to.  
He is not very tall, yet *for* his years he's tall. *Shakespeare.*  
Exalted Socrates! divinely brave!  
Injur'd he fell, and dying he forgave;  
Too noble *for* revenge. *Dryden's Juven. Sat. 13.*
40. By means of; by interposition of.  
Moral consideration can no way move the sensible appetite,  
were it not *for* the will. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*  
Of some calamity we can have no relief but from God  
alone; and what would men do in such a case, if it were not  
*for* God? *Tillotson's Sermons.*
41. In regard of; in preservation of. I cannot *for* my life, is, I  
cannot if my life might be saved by it.  
I bid the rascal knock upon your gate;  
But could not get him *for* my heart. *Shakespeare.*  
I cannot *for* my heart leave a room, before I have thorough-  
ly examined the papers pass'd upon the walls. *Addison's Spect.*
42. *For* to. In the language used two centuries ago, *for* was  
commonly used before to the sign of the infinitive mood, to  
note the final cause. As, I come *for* to see you, *for* I love to  
see you: in the same sense with the French *pour*. Thus it is  
used in the translation of the Bible. But this distinction was  
by the best writers sometimes forgotten; and *for*, by wrong use,  
appearing superfluous, is now always omitted.  
Who shall let me now  
On this vile body *for* to wreak my wrong? *Fairly Queen.*  
A large posterity  
Up to your happy palaces may mount,  
Of blessed saints *for* to increase the count. *Spenser.*  
These things may serve *for* to represent how just cause of  
fear this kingdom may have towards Spain. *Bacon.*
1. The word by which the reason is given of something ad-  
vanced before.  
Heav'n doth with us as we with torches deal,  
Not light them for themselves; *for* if our virtues  
Did not go forth of us, 'twere all alike  
As if we had them not. *Shakef. Measure for Measure.*  
Old husbands I at Sabinum know,  
Who for another year dig, plough, and sow;  
*For* never any man was yet so old,  
But hop'd his life one Winter more would hold. *Denham.*  
Tell me what kind of thing is wit?  
*For* the first matter loves variety less. *Cowley.*  
Thus does he who, *for* fear of any thing in this world,  
ventures to displease God; *for* in so doing he runs away from  
men, and falls into the hands of the living hand. *Tillotson.*
2. Because; on this account that.  
I doubt not but great troops would be ready to run; yet  
*for* that the worst men are most ready to remove, I would with  
them chosen by discretion of wise men. *Spenser on Ireland.*  
Jealous souls will not be answer'd so:  
They are not ever jealous *for* a cause,  
But jealous *for* they're jealous. *Shakespeare's Othello.*  
Heaven defend your good souls, that you think

## FOR

- I will your serious and great business scant;  
*For* she is with me. *Shakespeare's Othello.*  
Nor swell'd his breast with uncouth pride,  
That heav'n on him above his charge had laid;  
But, *for* his great Creator would the same,  
His will increas'd; so fire augmenteth flame. *Fairfax.*  
Many excrescences of trees grow chiefly where the tree is  
dead or faded; *for* that the natural sap of the tree corrupteth  
into some preternatural substance. *Bacon's Natural History.*
3. *For* as much. In regard that; in consideration of.  
*For* as much as in publick prayer we are not only to con-  
sider what is needful, in respect of God; but there is also in  
men that which we must regard: we somewhat incline to  
length, lest overquick dispatch should give occasion to deem,  
that the thing itself is but little accounted of. *Hooker, b. v.*  
*For* as much as the thirst is intolerable, the patient may be  
indulged the free use of spaw water. *Arbutnot on Diet.*
4. *For* why. Because; *for* this reason that.  
Solyman had three hundred fieldpieces, that a camel might  
well carry one of them, being taken from the carriage; *for*  
why, Solyman purposing to draw the emperor unto battle, had  
brought no greater pieces of battery with him. *Kneller.*
- TO FORAGE. *v. n.* [from *foris*, abroad, Latin.]  
1. To wander far; to rove at a distance.  
*Forage*, and run  
To meet disfigure farther from the doors,  
And grapple with him, ere he come to nigh. *Shak. K. John.*  
2. To wander in search of spoil, generally of provisions.  
As in a stormy night,  
Wolves, urged by their raging appetite,  
*Forage* *for* prey. *Denham.*  
There was a brood of young larks in the corn, and the dam  
went abroad *forage* *for* them. *L'Estrange's Fables.*  
Nor dare they stray  
When rain is promis'd, or a stormy day;  
But near the city walls their wat'ring take,  
Nor *forage* far, but short excursions make. *Dryden's Virgil.*
3. To ravage; to feed on spoil.  
His most mighty father on a hill  
Stood smiling, to behold his lion's whelp  
*Forage* in blood of French nobility. *Shakespeare's Henry V.*  
TO FORAGE. *v. a.* To plunder; to strip; to spoil.  
They will both strengthen all the country round, and also  
be as continual holds *for* her majesty, if the people should re-  
volt; *for* without such it is easy *forage* and over-run the  
whole land. *Spenser on Ireland.*
- FORAGE. *n. f.* [from *forage*, German and French, from *foris*,  
Latin.]  
1. Search of provisions; the act of feeding abroad.  
One way a band select from *forage* drives  
A herd of beeves, fair oxen, and fair kine,  
From a fat meadow ground; or fleecy flock,  
Ewes, and their bleating lambs, over the plains  
Their booty. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. xi.*
2. Provisions fought abroad.  
Some o'er the publick magazines preside,  
And some are sent new *forage* to provide. *Dryden's Georg.*
3. Provisions in general.  
Provided *forage*, our spent arms renew'd. *Dryd. Fables.*
- FORAMINOUS. *adj.* [from *foramen*, Latin.] Full of holes;  
perforated in many places; porous.  
Soft and *foraminous* bodies, in the first creation of the  
found, will deaden it; but in the passage of the found they  
will admit it better than harder bodies. *Bacon's Nat. History.*
- TO FORBEAR. *v. n.* pret. *I forbore*, anciently *forbare*; part.  
*forborn*. [from *for*, Saxon. *for* has in composition the  
power of privation; as, *forbear*; or depravation; as *forfever*,  
and other powers not easily explained.]  
1. To cease from any thing; to intermit.  
The wolf, the lion, and the bear,  
When they their prey in pieces tear,  
To quarrel with themselves *forbear*. *Denham.*
2. To pause; to delay.  
I pray you, tarry: pause a day or two,  
Before you hazard; *for* in chusing wrong,  
I lose your company; therefore *forbear* a while. *Shakespeare.*
3. To omit voluntarily; not to do; to abstain.  
He *forbare* to go forth. *1 Sa. xxiii. 13.*  
At this he started, and *forbare* to swear;  
Not out of conscience of the sin, but fear. *Dryden's Juv.*  
Who can *forbear* to admire and adore him who weighed  
the mountains in scales, and the hills in a balance. *Cheyne.*
4. To refrain any violence of temper; to be patient.  
By long *forbearing* is a prince persuaded, and a soft tongue  
breaketh the bone. *Prov. xxv. 15.*
- TO FORBEAR. *v. a.*  
1. To decline; to omit voluntarily.  
*Forbear* his presence, until time hath qualified the heat of his  
displeasure. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*  
So angry bulls the combat do *forbear*.  
When from the wood a lion does appear. *Waller.*
2. To abstain from; to thun to do.